5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchacal

226 hunting the wild Kamchatka variety of reindeer. Fish, different species of salmon, ascend the Kamchatka rivers in such abundance that they amply satisfy the needs 251 in food. The Kamchadal have no time during the short fishing season to dry or smoke all the fish for the winter and the greater part of it is put in holes covered with stones and earth, and during the winter it is consumed in a decayed state by dogs as well as by men.

225 To a certain degree the Kamchadal of the western coast hunt sea mammals, but, not having skin boats, they do not go out to the sea, but kill those seals, 501 white whales (*Delphinopterus leucas*) and sea lions (seldom) which enter the mouths of rivers in order to catch the ascending fish. Thong nets are put up for that purpose. They also kill seals, spearing and shooting them at their rookeries.

231 Horned cattle and horses were imported into Kamchatka chiefly from the Okhotsk district, i. e., of the Yakut race. In spite of the fact that they are badly 492 cared for, they became acclimatized in Kamchatka and are a strong race of domestic animals. The Kamchatka horses are small, short necked, wide breasted 177 and with short legs. During the winter they become covered with long thick hair, particularly their legs. Horses are used only in summer—as riding and pack animals. During the winter they are set free and have to graze from under the snow; rarely are they given hay and they therefore turn wild and have to be captured in the summer and trained again for riding.

234 Cow's milk plays at present an important rôle in the food of the Kamchadal and Russian inhabitants of the country. They use sweet as well as sour milk and 272 pot cheese. Butter is rarely made, although the milk is rich in fat. But the Kamchatka cows give a small quantity of milk, about two or three quarts a day, as a result of scanty feeding in winter and of being kept in cold stalls. The Kamchadal make little hay, as the season for fishing and hay making coincide. One cow may be reckoned for every three inhabitants. The number of cattle may be estimated, according to the writer's census, at about 2,000.

177 Prior to the advent of the Russian the only domestic animal of the Kamchadal was the driving dog. The Kamchadal dog was regarded as the best and biggest 231 driving dog of Siberia; at present, as a result of unfavorable conditions of life, it has become small in size. The dogs work hard during the long winter, but during 492 the entire summer they are tied up, otherwise calves and colts and sometimes cows and horses are in danger of being torn by them. They are kept far from the village and poorly fed. Owing to the economic, climatic and topographic conditions of the country, the Kamchadal can not dispense with the driving dog, and every family has from eight to fifteen dogs. The number of dogs in 1911 in Kamchatka, according to my census, was more than 5,000. The old Kamchadal sledge for riding astride is no longer in use, the Russians having introduced the type of sledge used all over eastern Siberia. The dogs are harnessed to the sledge, being tied in pairs to a long thong.

There are no domesticated small animals, as goats or sheep and birds, in Kamchatka, as they would be exterminated by the ever hungry dogs, which very often find means to free themselves.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886. Kamchadal

234 We rested our horses and obtained a draught of fresh milk before resuming our march, for at almost all these settlements cows are kept. The milk is generally very rich, and is one of the few luxuries the country affords the traveller, unless, indeed, the cows should happen to have been feeding on the wild garlic. What effect the diet of half-rotten fish on which the poor animals feed in winter may have, I do not know. We noticed, however, that many of the birds we shot and preserved on the expedition smelt strongly of decaying salmon.

During the land journey the actual number of species of birds we met with was but limited, although individuals of some kinds were sufficiently abundant. The Capercailzie (*Tetrao parvirostris*, Gray), though not unlike the European species with which Scotch and Norwegian sportsmen are familiar, differs from it in several particulars. It is markedly smaller in size, shows a strong tinge of grey on the upper surface, and is especially characterised by the tendency to white in the plumage. The feathers of the wing coverts and those of the prolonged upper and under tail coverts are broadly tipped with this colour, and the general appearance of the bird is very handsome. The forest districts are poor in bird-life; the woodpeckers I have before described, small flocks of buntings (*E. rustica*), bramblings, and two species of the genus *Parus* were almost the only noticeable kinds. One bird, however, which I have not yet mentioned, appeared tolerably common—the sober-coloured, but graceful dark ouzel (*Merula obscura*, Gmel.) I met with it many months later, amid very different surroundings, in the depths of a Bornean jungle. It is migratory in its habits, nesting in Siberia and passing the winter in the Malay Islands.

By the rivers there is more life. Many of the so-called sea-birds haunt the streams for a considerable distance inland, and at Stari-ostrog we found large flocks of a gull closely resembling our own Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*). A graceful tern (*S. longipennis*, Nordm.) was almost equally numerous at the same place, but we did not again meet with it for some time, and on our return to Petropaulovsky it had already departed for the warmer regions of

[from Petropavlovsk to the headwaters of the Kamchatka River--Analyst]

137 enough to bear the nartes. I crossed two other small rivers by bridges for that reason. The scenery was very beautiful, a lofty range of mountains lay to the east with a good deal of fine timber, while the flat country is one fine uninterrupted meadow, 361 without a single cow to feed upon it. Stchappinat 161 has seven dwellings and fifty-two inhabitants, and, 136 it is said, the finest fish in the peninsula, though but 226 few are actually procured from it: they are considered so delicious that the inhabitants send them to the seat of government as presents to the chief and officers. The causes of their comparative scarcity are probably the depth and rapidity of the river, as well as the smallness of the nets; for unless the river be actually swarming with fish, it is seldom that the inhabitants can provide themselves with a sufficient supply.

137 To Massura are forty miles of a well wooded 361 country, and fine meadows upon the banks of the 161 river. I almost flew the distance, being scarcely 234 six hours in performing it. There are ten dwellings and sixty people, civil and hospitable to a proverb; a considerable quantity of cattle are in the neighbourhood, feeding on a rich pasture which runs to Kirgannick twenty-five miles further, where I got sight of the magnificent mountain scenery over hanging Verchney Kamtchatsk. One Sopka 361 (Peak) is especially remarkable. Milkova, a 563 Russian peasant village, ten miles distant contains fifteen houses and one hundred and twenty inhabit-